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The Mercury.

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THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in 1762, and is now in its one hundred and fifty-eighth year. It is the oldest newspaper in America, and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It has a large quarterly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, State, local and general news, well-selected miscellany and valuable features and household documents. Regarding so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to these men.

Price: \$2.00 a year in advance. Single copies in wrappers, 6 cents. Extra copies can always be obtained at the office of publication and at the various news-rooms in the city. Specimen copies sent free, and special terms given to advertisers by addressing the publishers.

Local Matters.

The MERCURY ALMANAC for 1917 is now being compiled, and as usual will be a work of art, of especial value to all present and former Newporters. All the compilations are made especially for the latitude and longitude of Newport, wherein they differ from many Almanacs that are received here from out of the city that are compiled for Chicago or Denver or San Francisco and are utterly unreliable for this locality. The MERCURY ALMANAC will be ready for distribution on January 1st as usual.

The City Election.

The city election will take place next Tuesday, and considerable activity is being manifested in behalf of the candidates for mayor and for board of aldermen. All the compilations are made especially for the latitude and longitude of Newport, wherein they differ from many Almanacs that are received here from out of the city that are compiled for Chicago or Denver or San Francisco and are utterly unreliable for this locality. The MERCURY ALMANAC will be ready for distribution on January 1st as usual.

A resolution was then passed directing the city solicitor to appear before the General Assembly and secure the passage of an act allowing the city of Newport to secure the Congdon land for park purposes.

A resolution was adopted making an additional appropriation of \$1000 for council and aldermen. Resolutions were adopted making transfers of various amounts from different items in the police and fire department budget so that they can be used for other purposes.

The next item was the communication from the school committee, accompanied by a resolution directing that the proposition to appropriate \$365,000 for High School extension be placed on the ballot at the December election. Dr. Beck asked if the extension could not be postponed for a few years, when a large amount of money might be saved when the cost of building is lower than at present. Mr. Garretson spoke of the great overhead expense that would be entailed by this expenditure and asked if the out-of-town pupils pay enough tuition to meet the expenses. Superintendent Lull then took the floor and went into the various suggestions that had been made to meet the present conditions without a new building. He pointed out many defects in the two-session plan, and did not think that the council chamber in the City Hall would prove of value except to meet a sudden emergency. He said that the out-of-town pupils now pay \$75 a year tuition which is based on running and overhead expenses but not on depreciation. A vote on the resolution was then taken and the proposition was ordered placed on the ballot.

The ordinance covering admissions to the Henderson Home for Aged Men was amended by striking out the requirement for applicants for admission to have been residents of Newport for the five years "next preceding" their applications, so that the board may admit a former Newport who has lived away.

A number of transfers of appropriations in the highway department budget were changed to other items at the request of the street commissioner, but not until after Councilman Mally had arranged the management of the department this year. The Park Commission and the Recreation Commission also had a few transfers granted.

A communication was received from Admiral Knight expressing his thanks for the improvements to Training Station road. On recommendation of the assessors of taxes, Daniel Roach and Benjamin Carter were given leave to withdraw their petitions for remission of taxes. A resolution was adopted making an appropriation of \$125 for extension of the sewer in Bliss road. A large number of petitions for street improvement, new sidewalks, street lights, sewers, etc., were referred to the representative council for 1917 so that they may go before the next committee of 25.

The session lasted for about an hour and a half.

Mrs. Sidney Jones Colford, who died at her New York residence last Saturday, was well known in Newport where she had lived the greater part of her life. She was a sister of Mrs. W. McCarty Little and of Mr. Edward Chartrand. She is survived by her husband, one son and one daughter.

Colonel William Paine Sheffield has returned to his home after having been under treatment at the Newport Hospital for some time following the breaking of his arm by the overturning of a taxicab in which he was riding with his family.

Not much is being said about the proposition for the extension of the high school, but it is expected that a large vote will be cast and the result is likely to be very close.

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Representative Council.

The session of the representative council on Friday evening of last week was rather interesting, there being considerable debate upon number of the important questions that came up. The salaries of the mayor and aldermen were fixed at the same amounts as this year, although a motion was made to reduce them. The council voted to put the High School proposition on the ballot at the December election, but there was some opposition to this. The attendance was about the largest at any meeting of the council with the exception of the annual meeting for election of city officers, there being but nine absences.

A resolution was presented fixing the salaries of the Mayor and board of aldermen at \$1800 and \$500 respectively as at present. Ex-Mayor Garretson moved to make the salary of Mayor \$1200 and of the aldermen \$250, urging the necessity for cutting down expenses. Dr. Brackett seconded the motion and also considered it desirable to have an accounting for the extra \$500 that is allowed the Mayor for purposes of entertainment. The motion for the smaller salaries was defeated and the amounts were then fixed at the present figures.

A communication was received from the board of aldermen calling attention to some additional appropriations needed, and also recommending that steps be taken to secure the Congdon lot on Broadway for park purposes in order to prevent the erection of a garage there. The communication was accompanied by the report of the aldermanic committee that had investigated this matter.

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Liquor Licenses Granted.

Late last week the board of license commissioners acted upon the applications for liquor licenses for the year beginning December 1st. Much interest was taken in this meeting as Admiral Knight, the commandant of the Narragansett Bay Naval District, and others had made strong protests against the granting of any licenses on Market square. However, the board decided to issue licenses to the two present holders, Charles Ritt and John C. Atwater, with the understanding that no applications for the square for the following year would be considered and also that the licensees would make every endeavor to find some other location at once. This action by the board was a great disappointment to Admiral Knight, and he had begun preparations for the erection of a strong fence to shut off all communication between the Government Landing and Market square. This would work considerable hardship to many civilian employees who have been accustomed to use the square as a means of approach to the Government Landing. However after a talk with Chairman Muhan of the license commission, work on the fence has been stopped pending further changes.

The license commission granted licenses to all the present holders, wholesale and retail, with the exception of the wholesale license of Patrick H. Horgan, whose application was laid on the table, with the probability that it will be granted later. All the applications for new licenses were refused, the board being opposed to any increase, although under the last State census they would be enabled to grant new licenses if they were so disposed. In all the board granted eight wholesale licenses, 45 retail, three special summer, and nine club licenses. Under the 1915 census, which gives the city of Newport 30,472 inhabitants, the board would be empowered to grant sixty retail licenses.

The retail licenses are distributed through the city as follows: Thames street 18, Long wharf 8, West Broadway 5, Market square 2, Levin street 2, and the following streets one each, Prospect Hill, West Pelham, Pelham, Touro, Spring, Washington square, William, State, West Marlboro, and Middleton avenue.

There are three wholesale establishments on Thames street, two each on Washington square and West Pelham street, and one on Commercial wharf. It is understood that Robert J. Martin, who made application for a license at 189 Thames street, is negotiating for the purchase of the establishment of Patrick Nolan and Son on William street.

Mr. Wallace R. Brown appeared at the Bristol High School at the opening of the session on Monday and informed the Superintendent of Schools that he was ready to resume his duties as principal. He was handed a letter from the committee, stating that he was relieved of his duties until further notice by the committee. Mr. Brown immediately left the building, as he was recognized as principal following the decision of Commissioner Ranger which exonerated him.

To show the delay in shipping manufactured articles at the present time, the job printing department of the MERCURY Office has this week installed a small individual motor for one of the presses, the order for which was placed on August 1st. The motor was a regular stock pattern and was received in Newport sixteen weeks after the order was placed.

Colonel William E. Craigbill, U. S. A., the engineer officer in charge of the Boston district and who had had supervision of the Narragansett Bay district since the detachment of Colonel Mills, died in Washington on Sunday after a short illness. He was a distinguished officer and was highly esteemed throughout the service.

A committee from the board of aldermen will meet with Mr. E. von Horst Koch on Saturday morning to complete details for the placing of the memorial monument to the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, which will be located on Broadway near Lake's Corner.

Professor G. M. de Caimontier has resigned as bandmaster of the Municipal Band after several years of service. His classes and other interests in Providence and other cities up the State will prevent his coming to Newport regularly.

Mr. Thomas H. Clarke, formerly superintendent of schools in Newport, observed his eighty-second birthday on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. C. Taylor have closed their Newport residence and returned to New York for the winter.

The remains of Dr. John J. Mason were brought from New York and interred in the Island cemetery on Monday.

Recent Deaths.

Dr. George D. Ramsay.

Dr. George D. Ramsay, one of the best known physicians of the city and for a number of years a member of the Newport Board of Health, died on Monday after having been confined to his home for some time. In the spring he suffered an attack of pneumonia, which left him in a weakened condition so that he was unable to resist the ravages of a complication of diseases which developed a few weeks ago. He was confined to his house for a time in October but seemed to improve and was able to be out of doors for a short time, going to the polls to vote at the State election. Since that time he had failed steadily and it was realized for some time that his condition was serious. The death of his intimate friend and fellow physician, Dr. Darrah, whom he attended in his last sickness, was a great blow to Dr. Ramsay, and this was followed by the death of his brother, Major William Ramsay, a few weeks ago.

Dr. Ramsay was a descendant of a prominent colonial family and was born in New York City on May 28, 1869, a son of Lieutenant Colonel Joseph G. Ramsay. He was graduated from the University of Virginia and received his degree of M. D. from Tulane University in Louisiana. During the Spanish War he served as Surgeon of Volunteers, and was assigned to duty at Fort Adams. After the close of the war, he settled in Newport and started practice here. He had been a member of the local board of health since 1905, during a part of that time serving as secretary of the board. He was a trustee of the Rhode Island Institute for the Deaf, and had been a member of the representative council.

Dr. Ramsay was greatly interested in Masonry, being a member of all the local branches of the order. He was an active member of Newport Lodge of Elks and of Redwood Lodge, Knights of Pythias. He was a member of the Newport Medical Society. He took an active interest in politics, having been for a number of years a member of the Democratic city committee and was at one time the Democratic nominee for State Senator.

Rev. Stanley C. Hughes conducted a short service at the house on Tuesday afternoon, after which the remains were placed in a receiving vault temporarily. The body was taken to Boston on Wednesday for cremation, and the ashes were removed to Washington for interment in the Arlington Cemetery.

George H. Richardson.

Mr. George H. Richardson, one of the most active officers of the Newport Historical Society, of which he had been corresponding secretary for many years, died quite suddenly at his home on Whitfield Court on Thursday morning. He was in his seventy-eighth year and had been in excellent health until a few days before his death, when hardening of the arteries developed. Besides a widow he leaves one son, Mr. George Richardson of Boston, and two daughters, Mrs. William B. Lawton and Miss Olivia Richardson.

Mr. Richardson was a life-long Newporter and was familiar with much of the earlier history of the city. He formerly worked at his trade as carpenter, but of late years had retired from active work, devoting a large part of his time to the work of the Historical Society. While the new home of the Society was in process of erection he was on the ground personally a large part of the time and looked after the interests of the organization as closely as if he were highly paid architect. His death comes as a severe blow to his many friends and he will be greatly missed at the rooms of the Society.

Mr. Fletcher W. Lawton, member of the General Assembly from the first Representative District of Newport, and Miss May Ellen des Roches of Prince Edward Island, a graduate of the Newport Hospital Training School for Nurses, were quietly married at St. Joseph's Rectory on Thursday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Edward A. Higney. The bride was attended by Mrs. Michael H. Dynah, while Mr. Thomas S. Lane was the best man.

The December session of the Superior Court for Newport County will open on Monday. There are many cases assigned for trial at this term and the criminal docket will probably be quite a long one. The man who was caught some weeks ago after an alleged attempt to steal a tray of jewelry from Herrmann's Jewelry Store may go to trial at this term, and the police think that they have traced his former record pretty well.

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TISSUE

Being a True Chronicle of Certain Passages Between DAVID LARRENCE & ANTOINETTE O'BANNON of the Battle of Tippecanoe in the Indiana Wilderness, and of What Befell Thereafter in Old Corydon and Now First Set Forth

BY SAMUEL MCCOY

ILLUSTRATIONS BY DeALTON VALENTINE

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CHAPTER V.

Young Men and Maledoms.

May passed and under the luminous stars of a June night twinkled the warmer lights of the little village. They shone brightest of all in the little house of Randolph Bullock, where candles blazed in their silver sconces and lit up a waxen floor. His wife, the granddaughter of Lord Cornwallis of England, was holding open house. Above the chatter and laughter a Creole violin lifted the foolish air of the French voyageur, that had floated across the star-glimmering waters of the river of St. Jerome a hundred years before.

Derrière chez-nous il ya un étang,
Tu es mien,
Tous canards s'en vont baignants,
Tous du long de la rivière,
Légerement mis berçants,
Légerement, ye mien!

"Hélas! zat was de long tam ago!" sighed the wandering fiddler from Vincennes, Michel de Richardson, bending over his bow. Where were now those ancient houses of the Old Post—the Cardinals, the Andrees, the Dardanelles, the Racines, the Ladoux? "Vlaences, and a long time ago?" Now it was Corydon and the present, with all its coursing blood in young veins and its fine forgetfulness of the days gone by. Laughing girls and tall youths went into the flower-decked hall of the Bullock cabin, or, slipping out again, wandered down two by two in the mystical summer night, beneath the silent stars, to the bank of Indian creek, hurrying by on its long way to the sea. A lonely youth stood in the shadows and watched the white, glimmering shapes of the maidens, each with her backwoods cavalier, go by. A pang of envy shot through him as he heard their light remarks and lighter laughter. He was as young and strong as they, he thought, wistfully. Was life always to withhold some of its gifts from him?

Mr. O'Bannon, strolling deep in ripples of the past, encountered the lonely youth in the starlight and recognized him with an ejaculation of pleasure.

"Hélas! David, my old one, what art you doing here alone? When I was your age never a dance did we have that saw me not in the thick of it. Go up and join them, sober-sides."

David muttered a miserable confession, which the old gentleman would have none of.

"No clothes, indeed! Since when were buckskins not as good as broad cloth here in the woods? No invitation! Fiddlesticks! everyone is well come with us."

And he dragged the reluctant youth toward the lights and music.

The gracious lady of the house received him at the old man's introduction, with kindly smiles for David's shyness; but he was acutely ill at ease, nevertheless, among the group of young masters who clustered at Mrs. Bullock's side in their silks and dainty muslins—treasures in the wilderness—and he was glad to escape to the narrow veranda, where a group of older men conversed in quiet tones upon the affairs of the Territory. David stared at their yellow nankeen trousers.

Harrison, the governor, who had come from Vincennes to oversee his spring planting, and had tarried for the evening, was among the group. He turned to a young man:

"Mr. Blackford," he said, "I believe that you have the distinction of being graduated from the same college which President Madison attended. I myself was a student at Hampden-Sidney college; but I remember hearing my father once say that, besides the institution which was the first-born of all American colleges—his own college of William and Mary—there was but one which a Virginian might attend without doing violence to his family traditions; he might, if he had no soul, go to Harvard, or, if he had no stomach, go to a nutmeg institution at New Haven; but as a Virginian and a gentleman he would go to Princeton."

Blackford laughed. He was a young lawyer who had just arrived in the territory, the first of the galaxy of young men bred in the eastern colleges who were to achieve distinction in the new country. His face had attracted David Lawrence singularly; there was something in the man's fine, straightforward look that drew him like a brother. And here was an opportunity; he could now gratify through Blackford an ambition he had secretly nourished for some time, to study law in the evening. He was growing restless with no greater occupation than measuring silk and calicoes over a store counter. And the law would be a step—one step at least—toward Tolonette.

"Have you ever met the president, Mr. Blackford?" Harrison went on.

"Once only, Governor Harrison. I shall never forget seeing him at our commencement exercises last September; he was there with his two classmates, Philip Freneau and Judge Brackenridge of Pittsburgh. They were great cronies while in college, I believe. One saw them wandering under the elms with their arms around one another's shoulders, laughing at some concealed ballad about smoking that Mr. Freneau had written."

"Freneau is our greatest poet," said Harrison. "Surely his beautiful lines on 'The Indian Burying Ground' ha-

"Why did you not report this soon-

"er?" he asked sharply.

"I wrote at once to John Tipton, at Vincennes," David answered. "I asked him to tell you immediately. I have had no reply from him, but I

am only a weaver by trade."

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"That reminds me—you've never told me about your life in England. Please do it now—but wait, I'll tell you myself." She half closed her eyes, and began reflectively:

"Let me see—I'm looking into the past. You may not know it, but I'm a real Irish soothsayer." She let the ghost of a delicious bit of brogue linger on her tongue. "I'm beginning to see your ancestral estates now. Graciosa, a dual palace takes shape!"

"There's no doubt about your being an Irish soothsayer," David commented sarcastically. "The dual castle was certainly there, but unfortunately it belonged to the duke of Newcastle. Our dual castle was behind St. John's palace in Battle lane; it had one room in it and no floor."

"That's nothing to be ashamed of—half the cabins in the woods here are no larger, and their floors are earthen too!"

"Ah, but every settler here has an inch hand us the duke of Newcastle! Alc to breathe, freedom!"

"You interrupted me—be quiet, or I won't finish. You idled about the estate all day long or you rode over the countryside with your hounds—"

"His name was Timon, that one mongrel of mine; he had friends who lived on him—I beg your pardon."

"Horrors! Will you be quiet! And at night you lay on silk cushions in front of the great fireplace, reading some tale of the court—"

"I know it was wrong, but one is naturally idle after twelve hours at the loom. I did read a good deal with Harry White."

"Who was Harry White?"

"Harry White was my best friend. Henry Kirk White—the son of Mr. White, the butcher. He was just my own age. We worked together at a stocking loom when we were fourteen, making stockings, but the next year his father apprenticed him to a few of attorneys."

"And you kept on as a weaver?"

"I kept on as a weaver. But he sent me his books at night. He was as poor as I was, and he drove himself into his grave with study. He died when he was twenty-one, five years ago. But Mr. Southey, the poet laureate, collected all the poems Harry had written."

"A poet? A butcher's son?"

"He had won a sizarship at Cambridge when he was nineteen—he had got his first poems printed the year before. That was how he attracted Mr. Southey's attention."

"And he's dead! Oh, I'm so sorry!"

"He told me once that a friend he had made at Cambridge, a boy named George Gordon, Lord Byron, said that his poems would never die."

"He was a poet too?"

"I think so. He is living yet. He's only twenty-three."

"Why, you're only twenty-six, yourself! Don't talk like a grandfather!"

"I feel like one."

"Why?"

The sympathy in her voice was as sincere as that in her eyes. David had never known such a woman—had never known what it was to have the divine sympathy of womanhood. He began to tell her of his life, of his sufferings, of his hopes for the future, of his aspirations; and through it all the girl listened, a white rose in the moonlight, and poured the balm of her pure spirit upon his head.

CHAPTER VII.

The Course of True Love.

Corydon lay baking under the sun of August. Along the parched ground the waves of heat, the "lazy Lawrences," danced maddeningly. Tolonette was rejoicing in the arrival of a great box from New Orleans—sent by steamship to Louisville, hauled thence on a clumsy oak-runner sledge, jolted slowly over the rutty road, by the patient oxen. Tolonette crept out rapturously as she drew forth from the great chest walking dresses of white jacquard muslin; a China robe of India twill; a preposterously inadequate cloak of sarsenet silk; tiny slippers of white kid and rose-colored silk; and a precious packet containing a ferriero, a headband of flat gold links with a great pendant of pearls hanging from its clasp down on the forehead. It was Patrice's birthday gift for his daughter, ordered through an old friend in New Orleans.

There were to be two weddings in town that morning—as the weekly newspaper put it, Mr. Philip Bell was

to marry the agreeable Miss Rachel Harbison and Mr. Isham Strong the agreeable Miss Patsy Sands—and Tolonette vacillated deliciously in her choice of a costume to grace the two occasions.

The weddings over, she made her way home in her silken slippers, swathed herself in an apron and prepared their dinner. David had not been at either wedding. She was thinking of him as she busied herself at the hearth, and old Patrice read happily from his beloved "Arenda."

She drew the flat board on which the cornmeal had been baked to golden-brown out from the fire, set the roasted wild turkey on the table, pushed back a flying lock of hair from her flushed face, and roused her father from his book. It was her happiest birthday feast in the new land.

In the evening the old gentleman

clapped off on horseback to General

Harrison's farm, to pay his respects

and be served with a glass of Ma-

deira. Tolonette preferred to remain

at home—Mr. Blackford would call,

perhaps David as well. She finished

her work and sat down to amuse her-

self with some embroidery, a candle

made of the wax of the myrtle berry

throwing its light upon her flying fin-

gers. The summer dusk fell rapidly

around her. The night closed in

heavy, warm, full of sleepy sounds of

bird and insect. Someone's feet at

the doorstep, a hand rapped at the

door. Tolonette lifted the latchpin. It

was David.

She swept him a curtsey.

One of the functions of woman's

dress is to snatch a man out of his

dull shufflings upon earth and show

him a world glorified. That function

was performed in this case. David

was Mudpie because he had heard

of such a person cursing to him at

the house of Patrice O'Bannon. Mu-

dule! Tlonette spoke, and lo! it was

Tolonette!

"Why don't you say how you like

it?"

It was evidently the gown of cob-

web that was meant.

"Exceedingly well. . . . Excuse

my asking, but is that all of it?"

"Indeed! The latest from Paris

It's too bad to waste it on you."

"Well, well!" David pretended a

dry indifference.

Tlonette turned up her nose. "Why

weren't you at the weddings?"

"Couldn't. I was off on a hunt."

"Lucky!"

"No—only a couple of deer."

"The hinds were sweet."

She sat down at her needlework

once more and David, seated in the

dimly lighted room, his high thin

curling hair gleaming palely between

his dark face and the somber blacks

of his crayon and his coat, watched her in silence. When he spoke it was

to introduce a new subject:

"Congress has voted to increase the

army by twenty-five thousand men."

He said abruptly, "and has provided

for the enlistment of fifty thousand

volunteers in addition."

Tlonette raised her eyes timidly,

David's look had not changed; it

seemed to enfold her with a mighty

passion of wounded love, proud, suf-

fering, pleading to be understood.

She spoke again, falteringly:

"We shall always be friends, shall

we not?"

There was no answer. She waited

not daring to raise her eyes from the

ground. She heard him move slowly

across the room, heard the latch释ie

and the door opened; heard his deep

grave voice saying goodby, as in a

dream; heard the door close.

There swept over her the realiza-

tion of all that he had suffered and

risked for her, all the fine manli-

hood that lifted him above the poverty of

his life. The silent room seemed to

accuse her with a hundred inscrutable

eyes. He had laid bare his love for

her and she had dragged it in the dust of

petty things. She stretched her

hands out yearningly.

"David!" she called.</

SAYS ENEMIES PROLONG WAR

Germany Is Ready For Peace, According to Chancellor

BOMBARDMENT OF BUCHAREST

Reported to Be Begun by German Army This Friday. Prices of Cotton to Open Romanian Capital Considerably Unhanded. Many POWS are Being Captured.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 1.—In his address to the refugee, in introducing the "new power" of Chichibugah, the Romanian Foreign Minister announced that the army would not end the war by a peace guaranteeing the strength and future of the nation.

Bothmann Hollatz, made his address in conjunction with the military situation and the purpose of the war.

"The war continues with the decisive result," the chancellor said. "Accordingly, our minister desired to inform the public that the past conduct of a period of victory. But did they not win what they wanted?"

"Our aims are unchanged, and they remain, through which a great change of events can be expected, in not securing the what we did. But we indeed expect the present. We will help no further."

"The actual supplementary portion of our policy, which cannot be passed in words of thanks, and our clear knowledge, above all, the best and only time, with many and are ready to bid the war by a peace now, extending our existence and our future. They also in mortal fight to such conditions."

"But this fight ought not to make us fatigued, our friends do not yet desire peace. They have sufficient authority of those Romanian, and almost the whole world, delicate and material to them."

The Romanian urged the necessity to do everything in Germany's power in order to vindicate the Romanian seat material, saying: "Friends have seen this night the victory."

Bombardment of the Romanian capital Bucharest will be all necessary to the British, himself. Neither the Romanians nor the northern and southern ports in Bucharest were captured by the Germans, but when, and the power of control to open Bucharest is going to withdraw.

From the north, the Germans have approached within distance below of the Romanian capital, already about enough to shell the outer defenses. In the south, Germany has been to two miles of Bucharest, and the Germans will be able to march in Bucharest.

Castro of Germany is reported to have been held by the British. The fall of Castro left 1200 in German hands, and the Germans will be able to march in Bucharest.

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ALLIED CRUISERS SOUND WARNING

Toll of Presence of a German Submarine Off Our Coast

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 1.—British cruisers reported to-day to have been forced by the allied cruisers off the coast of America, which had been to the British submarine on the side of the Atlantic.

There was the word reported to the British, which was forced to withdraw from the British submarine on the side of the Atlantic.

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CARRANZA ARMY SPLIT IN TWO

Flee North and South as Villa Captures Chihuahua

DEAD PILED IN THE STREETS

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 1.—British cruisers reported to-day to have been forced by the allied cruisers off the coast of America, which was forced to withdraw from the British submarine on the side of the Atlantic.

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AWARDS TO BUILD NEW BATTLESHIPS

A Total Expenditure of Over \$65,000,000 Provided For

Washington, Dec. 1.—American naval has been made by Congress, authorizing the use of the total of \$65,000,000 for the construction of the four battleships provided for in the original program. A total expenditure of more than \$65,000,000 is provided for in the con-

tract.

Two of the battleships will be built by the New York shipbuilding company and two by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company.

The Newport News company will begin delivery of the two battleships within thirty days, and the New York company within forty days.

The new battleships will be delivered to the battleships and the two battleships will be under construction, as well as those still to be built, instead of forty days.

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A SOLID

BANKING CONNECTION

is an important

OUR GOLD PIECES

They Once Figured In an Odd Way in the Jewelry Trade.

WENT INTO THE MELTING POT.

Their Common Use For Manufacturing Purposes Alarmed Uncle Sam, and He Quickly Cured the Evil by "Peppering" the Coins With Iridium.

An old time manufacturing jeweler tells how the United States government stopped some forty odd years ago the melting up of twenty dollar gold pieces by persons who wished to use the metal in the manufacture of gold jewelry.

In those days it was the custom of many of the jewelry makers to use these coins instead of buying fine gold, as a matter of convenience. So they went to a bank and got twenty dollar gold pieces enough, or ten dollars, for that matter, to supply sufficient metal for the work in hand. The gold pieces being 22 carats fine, 21 carats being absolutely pure gold, it was not difficult for the jeweler to melt them up and add the necessary alloys to produce the degree of fineness desired for the jewelry they were going to make.

"However," says the jeweler, "it was not long after this practice became more or less general that the government authorities began to wonder what was becoming of the twenty dollar gold coins. They began missing the ten dollar ones, too, but the disappearance of the former was by far the more rapid. The officials did not think that the people of the country were hoarding the gold, because most of the smaller coins remained in circulation. So a quiet investigation was begun, and it was not long before it was discovered that the makers of gold jewelry were melting them up for trade purposes.

"Having found the cause, it was not difficult for the officials to effect a cure. They did it by 'peppering' the twenty dollar coins with iridium, which is not altogether unlike black emery in the crude state, requiring a heat of 3,642 degrees F. to melt it. Gold, on the other hand, can be melted at 1,913 degrees F. From this it is easy to see that the unsuspecting manufacturer, melting up gold pieces at the temperature required, got a number of unmelted specks of iridium in his metal when he let it cool. This made trouble when the metal was worked up."

"At the time this was being done there was a great vogu for the Elvorean work in solid gold, which required a perfectly smooth surface in order to be produced properly. Imagine theils of the jeweler, therefore, when they found the much needed smooth surface dotted here and there with the pepper-like specks of iridium. To leave them in meant that the decorative work could not be done properly, and to take them out meant tearing the pieces pockmarked with tiny holes. It was not long before the gold pieces, whether they contained iridium or not, were eyed with suspicion by the manufacturers, who then secured their metal from other sources.

"Another way in which iridium caused some trouble for the gold jewelry trade had its birth in the assay office. While it was not often the case, it was not a rare thing up until about ten years ago to find a sprinkling of iridium in the fine gold purchased from the government assayer. While this might possibly have been avoided by a little more care on the part of the persons who had charge of preparing the scrap metal for refining, it was generally regarded in the trade as accidental. It happened because the clips and filings that were turned in for refining by the makers of gold pens contained tiny bits of iridium, which because of its hardness is used for tipping the pens. This does not happen any more."

"Twenty dollar gold pieces figured in another interesting way in the old days in the jewelry trade, but in a way that affected the trade much more indirectly than directly. Knowing that a good price could be had for scrap gold from the refiners, the gold probably finding an ultimate purchaser in the jewelry trade, unscrupulous persons had several ways of obtaining this scrap and still leaving enough of the coins to pass them on unsuspecting tradesmen and banks that were not careful enough to weigh them when they were tendered.

"One way of doing this was to 'strip' a coin by putting it into an electrochemical bath, getting thereby a slight residue of gold on a copper plate, which was afterward melted and the metals separated. This method was not very popular, as it had a tendency to discolor the coin."

"One of the most successful schemes was the use of a specially prepared male and female die. The diameter of the die was about one one-thousandth of an inch smaller than the diameter of the coin, and it was so made that after the resistive rim of metal was cut off the milled edges remained. The gold thus obtained from a single twenty dollar coin was probably worth about 50 cents, and the coin itself, to all appearances, had not been tampered with. When the practice was discovered the banks installed scales on which they weighed gold coins before accepting them."—New York Times.

Clam Shells.

Clam shells are susceptible of a fine polish and are used for many ornamental purposes. Chinese carve them into snuffboxes, tops of walking sticks, bracelets and similar articles.

Merely a Delusion.

Insurance Doctor—Any insanity in your family? Cholly—Only—aw—the peter—thinks he's the head of the house, ye know.—Boston Globe.

Strong on Bills.

Winkle—My wife would make a good member of congress. Hinkle—Why? Winkle—She's always introducing bills into the house.

SHE ASKED FOR CANDOR.

And Now He Wonders What Would Have Happened Had She Got It.

A woman with a birthday in sight spoke earnestly to three men who were her friends.

"Tomorrow will be another birthday for me," she said. "I know the freshness of my youth has departed, but I should like to know just how old I appear in the eyes of the world. Tell me, my dear friends, if you were looking on me for the first time what would be your impressions?"

Said the first man glibly: "I have known you for several years, and you appear the same as when I first saw you. Your beauty is undiminished. If I did not know otherwise I should say tomorrow would be your twentieth birthday."

Said the second man more slowly: "I, too, have known you for several years, but it seems to me you have been favored by time. Your beauty has ripened and deepened until now you, who were once a lovely bud, are a lovelier rose in bloom. I should count tomorrow as the beginning of your twenty-fifth year."

"And you?" queried the woman of the third man, who had been regarding her with clear eyed frankness.

"Between friends there should always be truth," he replied gravely. "I acknowledge your beauty and your charm, and both have been wonderfully preserved in a semblance of youth. But you ask for candor, and you shall have it. Looking at you closely, I should not expect you to see thirty—after tomorrow."

The woman faced the three men who were her friends, and her eyes were gleaming while her cheeks' pink turned to crimson. She pointed an accusing finger.

"You have lied," she said tremulously, "and you also. But I will forgive you both because you lied to please me. But you"—she whirled toward the last speaker—"you are a barbarous egotist. You have wounded me in order to maintain your own reputation for rectitude. Truth, indeed! Your honesty offends me. We are no longer friends. Go—and quickly!"

"Whew!" exclaimed the third man as he strode through the outer darkness. "I wonder what would have happened to me if I had really told her the truth?"—Elia Randell Pearce in *Life*.

LIMBS AND THE MAN.

Lengths in Fingers, Hands and Arms, the Span and the Stride.

If the forefinger is bent so that each joint may be measured separately they will be in the proportion of 1, 1 1/4, 2 and the distance from knuckle to wrist four times the length of the first joint. If the finger is straightened out the distance from the wrist to finger tip will be seven inches, supposing the nail joint to be one inch. The span with thumb and forefinger will then be eight inches and an inch longer with any of the three other fingers. From wrist to elbow will be ten inches, from elbow to shoulder seventeen, and from collar bone to forefinger thirty-two.

Sailors extend the arms fully and call the distance a fathom, though a man standing with his back to a wall can stretch only about his height. If he tries to measure a tree by reaching around it his fathom will hardly be more than five feet.

The normal pulse beats seventy-two to seventy-five times a minute in health, and normal respiration is eighteen a minute.

The pace is called thirty inches, though few men can without practice take a hundred consecutive steps of the same length. It is better to determine the length of the regular pace, or, rather, the number of steps required to cover a given distance, walking naturally, than to attempt to take an artificial pace of an unnatural length. The average man pacing thirty inches, 108 steps a minute, covers three miles an hour. The soldier marches 120 steps a minute, or at the rate of 3 1/4 miles an hour, but this is rapid going and regular bats are made. A ten minute bat every hour would reduce the distance covered to 2.84 miles each hour.—Outing.

Wit Not Appreciated.

Stubbs was feeling his way to the kitchen stove in the dark when he fell over the coal scuttle.

"Oh, John," called Mrs. Stubbs sweetly, "I know what you need. You should get what they have on battle-ships."

"What's that?" growled Stubbs as he rubbed his shins.

"Why, a range finder."

And what Stubbs said about woman's wit was plenty.

Old Trinity.

Old Trinity, as it is familiarly known, at Wall street and Broadway, in New York, is not so old as churches go. The first Trinity was erected on the site in 1697 and burned in 1776. And the second became unsafe in 1846, when it was demolished and the present church built.—New York World.

Like Father, Like Son.

"Willie, do you like your teacher?"

"Naw! She's an old crab."

"Willie, how dare you speak about your teacher that way? Don't you know that is disrespectful?"

"What's wrong with it? Isn't that what you tell me your boss is?"—Detroit Free Press.

Fame.

Fame is easily acquired. All you have to do is to be in the right place at the right time and do the right thing in the right way—and then advertise it properly.—Puck.

Helped One Way.

"How did your garden turn out?"

"It helped. The work I did in it gave me a great appetite for the vegetables I had to eat."—Washington Star.

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Merely a Delusion.

Insurance Doctor—Any insanity in your family? Cholly—Only—aw—the peter—thinks he's the head of the house, ye know.—Boston Globe.

Strong on Bills.

Winkle—My wife would make a good member of congress. Hinkle—Why? Winkle—She's always introducing bills into the house.

FAME IN A FEW WORDS.

Authors Who Are Now Known Only by a Single Work or Passage.

Philip James Bailey wrote "Festus" when he was twenty-three and lived to be eighty-six without adding appreciably to his early laurels. His "Festus" was compared by enthusiastic admirers to the works of Shakespeare and Goethe. No one reads "Festus" now, but its memory survives in one familiar quotation, a one time favorite for use in autograph albums:

We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;

In feelings, not in figures on a dial;

We should count time by heart throbs.

He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.

Bailey is very far from being the only author to live in men's minds by virtue of a single line, stanza or passage. It is a narrow margin by which to escape oblivion, but it serves. True, it is not the writer himself that is remembered, but as long as some spark from his brain still glimmers he is not totally dead. It may be a line from a song, "Meet me by moonlight alone" and "Don't you remember sweet Alice, Ben Bolt?" are repeated by cut-throats by thousands who never heard of J. Augustus Wade or Thomas Dunn English. Very often, however, the lines that survive are of high literary value.

Theodore O'Hara, soldier of fortune, wrote:

On fame's eternal camping ground

Their silent tents are spread,

And glory guards with solemn round

The bivouac of the dead.

By these four lines he won for himself admission to the eternal camping ground of poetry.

William Knox, a Scotch versifier (1789-1823), owes his fragrant survival not so much to any great poetic merit in his mortuary couplets as to the endorsement of Abraham Lincoln, who loved to repeat:

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

Like a fast falling meteor, a fast flying cloud,

A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,

He passes from life to rest in the grave.

SAVAGE DISCIPLINE.

The Way Unruly Indian Boys Were Punished in Former Days.

My grandmother had twelve children, and one uncle undertook to teach me the art of worship. He used to lead me to the sandbanks of the Missouri river, where he would set fire to a pile of driftwood, and then, taking me by the hand, sing sacred songs to the fire and river. In the meantime he threw into them offerings of tobacco, red feathers, and sometimes oak twigs. I never knew the meaning of these offerings, but I always felt that some living thing abominated both the fire and the river.

Another uncle came to visit us periodically, and every time he came, my brother or I suffered at his hands. Sometimes he would rush to the spring, carrying me horizontally under his arm and would plunge my head into the water until I almost suffocated.

"The old lady who was crushing me up in the corner snored deeply and constantly.

"Some one off in a dark corner had a genial way of joining in, as though he snored merely to oblige the passengers; but the grand musician of the company sat opposite me. I never heard anything approaching him either for quality or compass. It was a back-action snore that began in a bold agitated movement, suddenly brought up with a jerk and ended with a whistle.

"The whole band was in full play when we stopped with a tremendous jerk, and everybody woke up with oaths or 'Pshaw's' over a bad jolt. The sun had gained, there was a sharp crack of the whip, the horses started, and everybody was jerked violently backward.

"At last, breakfast—ah, hot coffee, ham and eggs and buckwheat cakes! The meal was not half over before we were a band of brothers. We could not do enough for each other. All was harmony and peace."

"Nor was that all, for they drove into a severe mountain storm and intense cold, darkness: the horses fell on the icy roads; the stage rocked wildly in the wind and nearly blew over. Twenty-four hours of this, a driver frozen stiff and assisted down from the box. We do it now in six hours in a comfortable bed, in a warm, well lighted car. Some 'modern traps' are mighty good angels.

Our chief loss has been the great cheerful, roaring open fires that people had in those days. The domestic virtues began to decay when people were reduced to sitting around a hole in the wall or a gloomy metal register, without armchairs, stories, songs, grandparents and little children roasting apples or popping corn—friends and strangers dropping in and getting a warm welcome, a place in the circle and what Spaniards call "the love of the fire."—Baltimore News.

On the Fly.

"So you want to know where flies come from, Tontony? Well, the cyclone makes the housefly, the blacksmith makes the fly, the carpenter makes the sawfly, the driver makes the horsefly, the grocer makes the sandfly, and the boarder makes the butterfly."—Chicago Herald.

For Greasy Woodwork.

Paint or woolwork that has become greasy should be cleaned with a cloth dipped in turpentine. Then wipe with a cloth dipped in water to which a little kerosene has been added.—New York American.

A man does not represent a fraction,

but a whole number; he is complete in himself.—Schopenhauer.

An Unlucky Number Seven.

Wife (during the spat)—I wasn't anxious to marry you. I refused you six times. Hub—Yes, and then my luck gave out.—Boston Transcript.

When a man falls back on oaths he declares himself out of arguments.

Never let your mirth, jubilation or

pleasures dull your sympathy for the

sorrow, suffering, sickness or indigence

of other people.

Always bears

the

Signature of

Chat H. Fletcher.

STAGECOACH DAYS

Travel Often Spelled Misery Before We Had Railways.

TALE OF A WINTER JOURNEY.

Discomforts and Hardships That Had to Be Endured by the Passengers in an Old Style Trip Across the Allegheny Mountains in 1846.

How traveling is metamorphosed these days, to be sure! Yet sonic men "fond of handling the ribbons" and some women who "want to see the scenery at their leisure" still regret "the spanking bays and rocking stage-coach of the past."

Here is the way the Allegheny mountains were crossed in 1846:

"It was midwinter when we arrived at Wheeling, and as the stagecoach was to start at 5 o'clock in the morning no one thought of going to bed, so we took our way through the frozen streets to secure through tickets to Philadelphia. It was pitch dark and bitter cold—the dump, penetrating weather that reaches the very marrow of our bones.

"On fame's eternal camping ground Their silent tents are spread, And glory guards with solemn round The bivouac of the dead.

By these four lines he won for himself admission to the eternal camping ground of poetry.

Charles M. Cole, PHARMACIST,

302 THAMES STREET

Two Doors North of Post Office
NEWPORT, R. I.GET YOUR
ICE CREAM

—AT—

Koschny's

230 & 232 THAMES STREET

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Branch Store, 16 Broadway

Cake, Ice Cream, CONFETIONERY

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NEWPORT

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WATER

ALL PERSONS desirous of having water introduced into their houses or places of business, should make application to the
Water Works, 227 Thames Street, New Haven.

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GUY NORMAN, Treasurer.

ASK ANY HORSE

Eureka
Harness
Oil

**You Are Judged by
the Appearance
of Your Letter**

If your stationery is up to the minute, with type the proper size and neatly displayed, your communication will command attention.

**That Is the Kind of
Stationery That Our
Job Office Turns Out**

Some Odd Christian Names.
An applicant reflecting in the curious name of Rezia at the last sitting of the Somerset tribunal caused an inquiry where he got it from. He replied from the Bible, where it is only mentioned once—1 Chronicles vii, 39. There lived for many years in the village of Tewerton, Bath, one named Rezia. He was born a twin, and his parents divinely divided the predestined name of Jeremiah between them, the other having been christened Jere.—London Globe.

Good Worker.
"And you say he is an industrious worker? Tomstonish me. I had formed just the opposite opinion of him." "He's the most industrious worker I ever saw. He probably works as many as a dozen people a day, or there to."—Houston Post.

Text From Br'er Williams.
I don't want what de rich man's got, kaze I knows mighty well he ain't gwine turn it loose, an' I don't want money what ain't got a blessin' on it. Howsomever, money looks mighty good on a cold mawnin'—Atlanta Constitution.

Franklin.
Glass, china and reputation are easily cracked and never well mended.

MISSISSIPPI HAD CAMELS.

When It Was a Sandy Desert With a Tropical Climate.
The geology of mountain regions is generally more difficult to master than that of plains, because the rocks have been more broken and tilted about, but the geology of certain parts of Mississippi is almost as difficult as that of a mountainous region, because certain widely distributed formations bear few definite identification marks, particularly remains and impressions of plants and animals that lived at the time the deposits were formed.

A peculiar sandstone, which geologists have called the Catahoula sandstone, has been studied with care by G. C. Matson and E. W. Berry of the United States geological survey, department of the interior, who have been able to identify and follow the sandstone by means of the remains of plants.

Among the plants found were pines, ferns, leaves of date palms, tropical myrtles, figs, and a tree closely related to the present day Mexican and Central American sapota, from which most of the material for chewing gum is obtained. These fossil plants show that at the time the sandstone was formed—perhaps 5,000,000 years ago—the climate of this region was tropical, and bones of camels found by other geologists in the region and the similarity of the sand composing the sandstone to certain tropical desert sands have a similar implication.—Geological Survey.

THE KNOTTY FOOD PROBLEM.

A Scientist Finds Its Solution in a Nutty Proposition.

Leave it to the bewhiskered old boys of science, they of the square spectacles and ear muffs, and this world will be pulled through its rather precarious existence. Some time ago somebody who needed the money wrote an alarmist article for a magazine, stating that in a very short time—in fact, within 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 years—the earth's food supply would be entirely exhausted.

This set all the scientists going like gyroscopes, and in the dizzy whirl of investigation some very interesting things came to light. It was up to the scientists to find something for the people to eat 8,000,000 or 9,000,000 years hence. It was not wholly a new problem. Scientists long ago evolved the scheme of sawing up timber into breakfast food and said that a man could go forth with his saw and get enough sawdust out of a fence rail to keep himself and his family supplied for some time.

One learned scientist thinks that he has solved the problem for all time. He says that the nut trees could in a pinch supply food for the entire world.

This knotty question has become a nutty question and one which he has apparently solved. Those who are on earth now should be of good cheer. They will not have to starve 8,000,000 years hence.—Topeka State Journal.

Like a Scene From the Middle Ages.
The oldest and largest university in the world is El-Azhar at Cairo. Founded in 975, it has been from the start a national institution, the khedive being the rector. The minimum age of entrance is fifteen, and the applicant must know half the Koran by heart—if blind, the whole Koran—and be able to read and write. The curriculum consists of virtually nothing but theology and canon law, the final examination fifteen years after matriculation being upon these, together with traditions of the prophet; Grammar, etymology, rhetoric and logic. It is the same instruction which has prevailed for centuries, and one who goes into the great court where the circles of students are sitting at the feet of their gamblers looks upon a scene preserved from the middle ages, "a perfect specimen, living, breathing and entire."

A Request.

"I shall never forget," says the eminent man of wealth during the course of his little speech on "How to Become as I Am." "I shall never forget how I saved my first hundred dollars."

At this juncture a weary individual in the audience, who has heard this story many times and has read it many times more, interrupts:

"Well, if you can't forget it, for heaven's sake give the rest of us a chance to."

Why He Did Not Know.

"Papa, what is a bricklayer?" asked Harry.

"Now, what a silly question!" said his father. "What makes you ask questions like that, son? Any fool would know."

"Yes, but, papa," said Harry, "I ain't a fool."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Individuality.

To each intellect belongs a special power. We belong to ourselves, and we lose control of our own when we try to be some one else. The original mind is a magnetic center for the attraction of other minds. But the inde-stone loses nothing by attraction. It remains the same.

Rays and Raise.

"Everybody emits rays. An angry man emits violet rays; a contented person emits pinkish rays."

"Sounds interesting. I wonder if my boss would emit ten dollar raise of salary?"—Exchange.

Opposites.

Wagg—I suppose we should all marry our opposites. Wagg—Yes, but there is no reason why a man with a future should marry a woman with a past.—Boston Transcript.

Re: wiser than other people if you can, but do not tell them so.—Chesterfield.

Where love and skill work together expect a masterpiece.—Reade.

Letting Her Voice Out.

Patrice—You say she is a singer?

Patrice—Oh, yes.

"A professional singer?"

"Yes. She lets her voice out for money."—Yonkers Statesman.

BOUNDARY LINES.

A Clearing 875 Miles Long Separates Alaska From Canada.

Boundaries between countries, states and counties and between cities and the country surrounding them are marked in various ways. Sometimes it is by a stone post or monument; often a county is separated from an adjoining county by a public road, which is surveyed purposely on the county line.

In some of the southern states counties which allow cattle to run at large are often separated from those which do not by a fence. The boundary between Alaska and Canada is marked by a clear strip in the woods 875 miles long.

When a highway passes from one country into another the traveler is made aware of the fact by the customs officials. Sometimes also, as in France, a tax is collected on country produce entering the cities. But in thinly settled sections of the United States the boundaries between counties and even between states are not always marked, and, though known to the inhabitants, are often not to be recognized by a stranger.

One notable instance of a marked boundary is the great wall of China, which extends for a distance of more than 1,600 miles along what was once the frontier of that empire.—Christian Herald.

FOUR POSTER BEDSTEADS.

A Legacy From the Days When People Slept in Boxes.

In medieval times, when life was very insecure, it was usual for people to sleep on a bed which was surrounded by sides of boards with strong posts at the four corners. These sides contained sliding doors, which could be fastened inside.

When men retired to rest they took a weapon with them. If attacked in the night they were aroused by the noise made by the crashing in of their wooden defense and were able to defend themselves.

When the law became strong enough to protect human life the sides of the bedstead were gradually dispensed with, but the four posts remained. The boxlike bedstead still survives in the rural parts of Scotland and is almost necessary where the earthen floors and imperfect ceilings cause much damp. Emily Bronte in "Wuthering Heights" describes one of these bedsteads in the old mansions as forming "little closets." Mr. Lockwood, who had to sleep in it, says, "I slid back the panel sides, got in with my light, pulled them together again and felt secure."—London Standard.

Penalty of the Peach.

The Egyptians appear to have been acquainted with what is commonly called prussic acid, the most deadly of poisons. It is held that they distilled it from certain plants and trees, notably the peach. In the Louvre there is an ancient Egyptian papyrus from which the following has been deciphered: "Pronounce not the name of I. A. O. under the penalty of the peach." This has been supposed to be a death warning to those who might be tempted to reveal mysteries in connection with the religious rites of the priests.

The Romans probably learned of prussic acid from the Egyptians. History has it that in the reign of Tiberius a Roman knight accused of treason drank poison and immediately fell dead at the feet of the senators, a significant circumstance, instances as no other poison has the almost instantaneous effect of prussic acid.

A Poor Press Agent.

Max O'Rell was exceedingly popular as a lecturer, and the way in which his mother viewed the suggestion that her son should take to the platform is worth repetition. She wrote to him from the native village which she had never left for more than a day to say that she did not think appearing before audiences to be reputable business, and when he replied that he had decided to do it and had signed a contract to that effect the dear old lady wrote back that she was "still" his loving mother and that she would tell no one in the village about it.

One Beyond.

Wills—Do you think that moving pictures are the ultimate development of dramatic art? Wills—No. There will be one more. On the legitimate stage you can get along with brains and no beauty; in the movies you can get along with beauty and no brains.

and the next stage of development will be one where you can get by without either.—Life.

Perfectly Reasonable.

The picture show had started and seven-year-old Ruth sat watching intently when she heard a man behind her exclaim pettishly:

"I can't see a thing, madam."

"Mother," demanded Ruth, "why does he come here if he can't see?"—Photoplay Magazine.

Disappointed.

"So you advise me not to sue?" said the client.

"I do," said the lawyer.

"Well," returned the disappointed client, "it seems strange that when a man pays for advice he can't get the kind he wants."

Limited to One.

Friend—Woman, as some one has said, is a creature of moods. Henry Peck—My wife ain't. She's always in the imperative.—Boston Transcript.

Re: wiser than other people if you can, but do not tell them so.—Chesterfield.

Prodigies.

"That youngster of yours is pretty bright, eh?"

"Reads Henry James at sight," answered the Boston man.—Kansas City Free Press.

Clock Watchers.

Said a Boston business man the other day, "If there is one thing I hate more than another it is to see one of my employees watching the clock."

"Yes, sir," said the young man who had been called on the carpet. "I'll call the time-keeper's attention to what you said, sir."—Chicago Herald.

BOTH WERE SCARED.

Hard to Tell Whether the Man or the Bear Ran the Faster.

A prospector named Whately, who was collecting specimens near Cooke, Mont., says the New York Evening Post, worked too long and decided to spend the night in the mountains. The weather was warm and pleasant, and he stood his rifle against a tree and lay down to sleep. In the course of the night he was awakened by the heavy breathing of a large animal and an oppressive and very disagreeable odor. Half conscious of something standing over him, he lay perfectly still.

Soon there was a growling and snuffing close by his head, and he understood that he was underneath a grizzly bear! A cold sweat came over him, and he was paralyzed with fright.

Whately's rifle was out of reach. He had no knife, and he feared that the grizzly might attack him at any moment. Acting on a sudden impulse, he doubled up his knees and with all his strength plunged both his fists and feet simultaneously against the stomach of the beast.

It was a complete surprise for the grizzly, which was even more frightened than the man. It ran squalling and bellowing into the timber, while Whately, whose knees were knocking together with fright, gathered up his goods and struck out for Cooke City in the dark. He did not dare to pause until he was safe in the settlement.

RILEY AS A LION.

It Needed Plotting to Get the Poet to Attend Gatherings.

It was a mark of our highest consideration to produce Riley at entertainments given in honor of distinguished visitors, writes Meredith Nicholson in the Atlantic Monthly, but this was not always to be effected without considerable plotting. (I have heard that in Atlanta "Uncle Remus" was even a greater problem to his fellow citizens.) Riley's innate modesty, always, to be reckoned with, was likely to smother his companionableness in the presence of ultra literary personages.

His respect for scholarship, for literary sophistication, made him reluctant to meet those who, he imagined, breathed an ether to which he was unaccustomed. At a small dinner in honor of Henry James he maintained a strict silence until one of the other guests, in an effort to "draw out" the novelist, mentioned Thomas Hardy and the faculty of his titles, instancing "Under the Greenwood Tree" and "A Passionate Eye."

Riley, for the first time addressing the table, remarked quietly of the second of these, "It's an odd thing about eyes, that they usually come in sets!" a comment which did not, as I remember, strike Mr. James as being funny.

Strength of a Czar.

A story is told which illustrates the phenomenal physical strength of the old czar. At a little station not far from the capital the Imperial train was delayed for quite a time, and the czar, being hungry, partook of some of the simple food of the hotel. Meanwhile the little daughter of the mayor presented the emperor with a bouquet, the flowers of which were hastily gathered from private hothouses in the neighborhood. The stalks being still damp and earthy, the czar instantly hesitated to take the bouquet to her neatly gloved hand. The czar coolly took up one of the heavy pewter plates on the table, and twisting it as if it were paper, made a neat covering for the stalks. There is nothing incredible in the story, since the czar had been known to bend a kitchen poker as an ordinary man would a strip of tin.

Hoaxed the Naturalist.

One of the most remarkable books ever published is the "Lithographie Wirzburgensis," written by a Wurzburg naturalist, named Dohringer in 1726. Probably very few copies are in existence, as the author destroyed all that he could get possession of soon after the book appeared. He had been victimized by some practical jokers, who had made a great variety of artificial "fossils" and hidden them in a quarry, to which they then enticed the professor. Dohringer was overjoyed by so rich a find and had no suspicion of the trick, although many of the fossils were of a very grotesque character. He took his treasures

Historical and Genealogical.

Notes and Queries.

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed. 1. Names and dates must be clearly written. 2. The full name and address of the writer must be given. 3. Make all quotations by date, and cite the source. 4. Write on one side of the paper only. 5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature. 6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to be forwarded, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and the signature.

Direct all communications to

MISS E. M. TILLEY,
Newport Historical Society,
Newport, R. I.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1916.

NOTES.

CARD. Manuscript book No. 191 in possession of the Newport Historical Society. — E. M. T.

COURT RECORDS

Rhode Island, Ss. To the honoured General Court of Trials to be held at Newport within and for his Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island &c., on the Last Tuesday of March, 1726.

The Declaration and Complaint of James Honeyman Junr., an Infant and F— in Tail General to His Grandfather Robert C— Late of Newport in the Colony abovesaid Merchant Deceased by James Honeyman of sd. Newport Clerk his Father and Guardian— George Dunbar of Newport aforesaid Shop—in the Custody of the Sheriff in an Act of Trespass and Ejectment for Illegally — to and unjustly withholding from — the Possession of one certain Wharfe and Warehouse on Hullton part of said Wharfe— Lying and Being in Newport aforesaid—Wharfe and Warehouse being Bounded as — loweth: Vizt. Northly partly on a house—yard and Warehouse in the possession of John Harris partly on a Warehouse in ye P— sign of the Defendant partly on a warehouse in the Possession of Job Townsend partly.

House in the Possession of John Studley — on a House in the Possession of J— Partly on a house in the Possession of Wm. Cook partly on a Wharfe belonging to Robert Gardner and partly on the Salt water, Southerly partly on a Stable, Wharfe and Warehouse belonging to William Dyer and partly on a house wharfe and warehouse belonging to John Dickinson and partly on the Salt water westerly on the Salt water or Harbour of said Newport. Easterly partly on a paved way that Leads down from the Main Street to the rd. wharfe and partly on Land in the Possession of John Freebody of which aforesaid wharfe and Premises Robert Carr Senr. of Newport aforesaid Great Grandfather to the Plaintiff was in his Life Time seized as of an Estate in Fee Simple And being thereof so seized Died having Before—made his Last Will and Testament in writing — ate ye Twentieth Day of April 1681 proved and approved according to Law in Court ready to be produced and therein and Thereby — and Devised the Same In manner & Words following Viz. I give my Son Robert Carr and to the Heirs of his Body Lawfully begotten my Dwellings Houses & Wharfe from — Corner post yt Leads into ye Well Yard upon a straight Line to the Sea only — viledge of the Highway between the Heus— and the Well Yard to be common up to James Brown's House and the Wharfe to be free for my Sons and Daughters for any goods she Shall bring on or off the said Wharfe and to Have all the Land upon the Straight Line from that Post adjoining to the House and Pasture except what is given to my Son in Law James Brown and the Priviledge of ye Well and a Way to it and pay to his Mother seven pounds in money yearly during her natural Life By Virtue of which Devise and B—quest — afur— Robert Carr Grandfather of the Pet. Thereof became seized and possessed as of an Estate—Tail general to His and the Heirs of H— Body Lawfully begotten and being thereof so seized and possessed in the year of our Lord 1703 died Leaving behind him only one son named Robert Carr the Plaintiff's uncle and one Daughter named Abigail Carr the Plaintiff's Mother who Died the Eighteenth Day of March Anno Domini 1709-10 Leaving the Pet. her only Son and the Plaintiff saith that upon the Death of the aforesaid Robert Carr the — Grandfather the said Robert Carr the — became of the Premises seized and possessed as of an Estate Tail General to him and ye Heirs of his Body Lawfully Begotten and being thereof so seized and possessed afterwards vizt. The Twentieth Day of September Anno Domini 171— Died without Issue whereupon the Right to ye aforesaid Wharfe and Premises by virtue of according to the Form of the Devise aforesaid in the Will of the aforesaid Robert Carr Great Grandfather of the Plaintiff descended to him the sd. James Honeyman Junr. Who thereupon Good Right hath to Enter into possess and enjoy The aforesaid Wharfe and Warehouse as an E— in Tail General to him and the Heirs of His Body Lawfully to be begotten yet Nevertheless the Defendant although often requested the Possession of the sd. Wharfe and Warehouse to ye Pet. hath not yet Delivered but the Same to him to Deliver hath hitherto denied and Doth still deny and the Same doth withhold from him to ye Damage of the sd. James Honeyman Junr. Two thousand pounds Current money of New England as said in the Pet. Writt Dated the fifth Da of February in ye Eleventh year of his Majts Reign Anno Domini 1724 and thereupon brings his Suit &c.

Nathaniel Newdigate
Att. Pet.
(To be continued.)

Queries

8761. DENNIS.—Information desired of Thomas Dennis of Rhode Island who served in the Revolution. I would like to learn his ancestry. — E. C.

8765. BOONE.—Will someone give me the names of Daniel Boone's brothers and sisters, and to whom they were married? Also give me the same information regarding Daniel Boone's children? — B. O.

8766. EDMONDS.—Thomas Edmonds

and where was he born, and who were his descendants? — I. S.

8767. WEEDON (Weeden).—Thomas Weeden or Weedon came from Exeter or North Kingstown, R. I., where he was b. in 1730, to Hartland, Vt., where he d. Jan. 11, 1824. He m. Molly —, b. 1733, Nov. 25, 1815. They were the parents of Samuel Weeden whom Lucy Warren. Both father and son are said to have served in the Revolution, the father as ensign, the son as private. Official proof desired. I would like to learn, also, the ancestry of Thomas Weeden and Molly —, his wife. — J. A.

ANSWERS

8759. BARBER, BARNEY—Thos. Barber, V. Exeter, R. I. June 5, 1731, d. Apr. 19, 1798, m. by Rev. Nicholas Evers, Oct. 22, 1764, at Newport, R. I. Mary Barney. Both buried on the old Farm. Thos. was the son of Thomas Barber b. 1699, Oct. 19, South Kingstown, R. I. & Avis Tanner, of Wm. & Hannah Tibbits Tanner, chil. 8.

Not having access to my Barney notes, I can only quote from memory. I think Mary Barney was the daughter of Israel (3). I am a direct descendant of the above union. — B. J. P.

Land for Fortifications,

Seventeen acres of land on Prospect Hill, at the southern end of Connecticut Island, have been purchased by the War Department, and it is understood the property will be used for a new military station in the scheme for the defence of Narragansett bay.

Although the plans have not yet been made public, it is believed that Prospect Hill will be used for a fire control station to direct the work of the batteries in Fort Wetherill, Fort Adams and Fort Griswold. This step, it is said, is only the first in the extension of the defences of this part of the coast.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

An Ordinance in Amendment of Chapter 61 of the Revised Ordinances of the City of Newport Entitled "Hender- son Home."

It is ordered by the Representative Council of the City of Newport, as follows:

Section 1. Sec. 6 of said Chapter is hereby amended by striking out the words "and dividing the same into" in the fifth and sixth lines.

Sec. 2. This Ordinance shall take effect upon its passage.

A true copy. Attest:

F. N. FULLERTON,
Clerk.

12-24w

No. 102
REPORT

Of the condition of the NEWPORT NA-

TIONAL BANK, at Newport, in the State

of Rhode Island at the close of business,

November 16, 1916.

RESOURCES DOLLARS

Loans and discounts 290,217.71

Total loans 282,217.71

Overdrafts secured and unsecured 81.33

U. S. Bonds deposited to secure 110,000.00

Total U. S. Bonds 110,000.00

Total bonds, securities etc. 81,267.75

Stocks other than Federal 2,600.00

Notes and drafts 5,100.00

Stock of Federal Reserve bank (50 per cent. of subscription) 5,100.00

Value of banking house (if unencumbered) 14,000.00

Equity in banking house 14,000.00

Net amount due from approved reserve agents 32,156.57

Net amount due from approved reserve agents in other reserve cities 37,367.21

Exchanges for clearing house 3,757.12

Franklon currency, nickels 211.16

Notes of other National Banks 1,510.00

Federal reserve notes 153.00

Lawful reserve in vault and with Federal Reserve Bank 41,721.39

Redemption fund with U. S. Treasury and due date from U. S. Treasury 6,000.10

Total 565,161.03

LIABILITIES Dollars

Capital stock paid in 312,000.00

Surplus fund 30,757.00

Undivided profits 18,578.00

Less current expenses, interest and taxes paid 4,162.50 12,511.52

Circulating notes outstanding 12,700.00

Dividends unpaid 220.20

Interest on deposits subject to check 808,724.71

Certificates of deposits due in less than 30 days 15,507.96

Certified checks 75.71

Cashier's checks outstanding 1,124.15

Total demand deposits items 10,311.36

and 10 32,824.51

Total 565,161.03

State of Rhode Island, County of Newport, S. C. Stevens, Jr., Cashier of the above-named bank do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23d day of November, 1916.

PACKER BRAMAN,
Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:

GEORGE W. SHERMAN,
WILLIAM E. DENNIS, JR.,
WILLIAM A. SHERMAN,
Directors.

12-25-16

OLIVER C. ROSE,
Collector of Taxes
1913, 1914, 1915.

12-25-16

ALMANZA J. ROSE,
Collector of Taxes
for 1910, 1911 and 1912.

12-25-16

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

BY PURCHASE of the power of sale contained

in a certain mortgage given by Bridget Savage of the City and County of Newport, to the Bank of Rhode Island to James Horan, of said Newport, on the twenty-fifth day of April, A. D. 1851, for the sum of \$1,000, and a note of \$1,000, due on the first day of October, A. D. 1852, and recorded in Vol. 12, page 15, of the Mortgagors Land Evidence of said Bank, and assigned by said James Horan to the First National Bank of said Newport, by deed of assignment, dated the seventeenth day of April, A. D. 1858, and recorded in Vol. 25, of the Mortgagors Land Evidence of said Bank, and later assigned by said Island Savings to Patrick H. Horan, by deed of assignment, dated the eighth day of October, A. D. 1892, and recorded in Vol. 30, of the Mortgagors Land Evidence of said Bank, and the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, the undersigned will sell at public auction in the City of Newport, State of Rhode Island, on the premises hereinafter described, on the eighth day of December, A. D. 1916, at the hour of ten o'clock A. M., the right, title and interest in the land, and Bridget Savage had at the time of the execution of said mortgage and did by said mortgage convey or to that certain lot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said Newport, and bounded on the west by the street known as North Street, and on the east by the street known as Catherine Hamilton, twenty-four (24) feet; southwesterly on land of the City of Newport, twenty-four (24) feet; and southerly on land of the estate of Israel Lake, twenty-four (24) feet; being a rectangle, twenty-four (24) feet by twenty-four (24) feet; being bounded on the west by a street, or otherwise bounded and described.

By order of the undersigned, who hereby gives notice of his intention to bid on said land, and at any continuance or postponement thereof.

PATRICK H. HORAN,
Cashier of the Mortgage.

FRANK F. NOLAN,
Counsel for Assignee.

12-25-16

Mr. Grant Taylor and Mr. J. Stacy Brown, Jr., returned from New York to spend the Thanksgiving holidays with relatives in this city.

12-25-16

New England Steamship Co.

NOTICE.

Mrs. Guy Norman, 86 Washington street, will gladly take charge of, and deliver, any articles for the baby table at the Allied Bazaar to be held at the Mechanic's Building, Boston, on December 9th. All articles to be delivered by December 8th, and marked with donor's name and address.

11-25-2w

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE.

Newport, December 2d, 1916.
THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the Person and estate of MARY SULLIVAN,

otherwise known as Mary Sullivan, of full age, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

11-25-2w

MICHAEAL NOVAN,

late of the City of Newport, deceased, which will be admitted to the probate of the Probate Court of the City of Newport, and the undersigned will trust him given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

11-25-2w

JOHN J. NOVAN,

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, R. I., November 6th, 1916.

Estate of Fannie E. Rose.

EDWARD S. PAYNE, Administrator of the estate of Fannie E. Rose, of said New Shoreham, deceased, presents his first and final account with the estate of said deceased, which account contains credit of loans made to the said deceased, and the amount due to the said deceased, and the amount due to the said estate.

For a more complete and particular description of said estates reference is hereby made to the records on file in the Town Clerk's office of the said Town of New Shoreham.

All the estates mentioned below are sold subject to taxes due and unpaid for the year 1916.

Taxes of real estate, a parcel of land taxed to Philip A. Mott, Jr., amount due \$300, for the years 1913, 1914, 1915.

A parcel of land taxed to Evelyn and Donald Hall, amount due \$150, for the years 1913, 1914, 1915.

A parcel of land taxed to Edgar H. and Ruth White, amount due \$600, for the years 1913, 1914, 1915.